TIMES-VIRGINIAN

IN THE HEART OF THE DARK TOBACCO BELT

APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

ESTABLISHED 1892

CALVIN H. ROBINSON ..... EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Member Virginia Press Association

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office at Appomattox, Va under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Address all correspondence to The Times-Virginian, Appomattox, Va

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: $1.50 per year, 75c six months. Payable in advance. Advertising rates upon request.

Pamplin

Pamplin, March 30.- Rev. A. J. Ponton, of Lynchburg spent the week-end with his daughter, Mrs. C. H. McCall and preached at the Beale Memorial Presbyterian church Sunday morning.

Miss Lula Belle Johnson, state B. Y. P. U. worker, is teaching the book, "Living Abundantly" at Elon Zapt ist Church this week.

Mrs. Coolrige, of Texas, recently visited her uncl, L. H. Fears.

Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Black and Mrs. J. D. McDarmon attended the state convention of the W. M. U. in Roanoke last week.

Miss Mary E. Bowles, of Richmond recently visited in the home of her sister, Mrs. W. M. Black.

Recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Brightwell were Mr. and Mrs. W. Brightwell, of Christiansburg and Mrs. Fannie Young, of Farmville.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Pittenger, and son, Bobby, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Pittenger and Mrs. Jesse Wilkinson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Howell and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ramsey of Lynchburg were week-end guests of Mrs. Bessie Wilkerson.

COLORED DOTS

Miss Catherine Walker, from Washington, D. C., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Sarah A. Green, this week.

Florida farm families grew about twice as many gardens in 1942 as they did in 1941.

Lee Theatre

Appomattox

Thursday April 1- Mickey Rooney

In A YANK AT ETON

Fri. and Sat., April 2-3:

Three Musquiteers in "Thundering Trails- also Pat O'Brien in Flight Lieutenant

Monday, Tuesday, April 5-6:

ICE CAPADES REVUE

AMERICAN HEROES

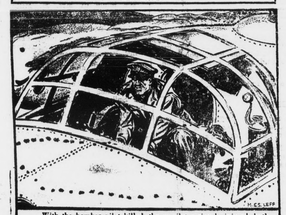
BY LEFF

Marine Pvt. 1st Class M. G. [illegible] of the U. S. S. QUINCY, was a leader on one of the [illegible] during an engagement with the Japs at S[illegible]. Hoffman and his buddies, when you buy bonds don't [illegible] They give their lives—You lend your [illegible]

Treasury Department

AMERICAN HEROES

BY LEFF



With the bomber pilot killed, the copilot seriously injured, both left motors shot away, left wing on fire and a swarm of Jap Zeros all around Col. L. G. Saunders took over his bomber's controls above Bougainville, escaped the Zeros and saved his seven-man crew members' lives by a crash landing on the water at 95 miles an hour. Navy craft rescued them.

They give their lives—You lend your money. Buy Second War Loan Bonds.

From where I sit . . .

by Joe Marsh

"Well," says Judge Cunningham. "I see they've got it!"

"Got what?" I says.

"Look," beams the Judge. And he pulls out an article about a special kind o' lie detector—an "alcoholometer" they call it.

When a fellow gets haled into court for doing mischief, and blames it all on a "couple of beers," this scientific machine proves whether just a "couple of beers" is really the true answer.

And o' course it isn't. Because a couple of beers, enjoyed with friends, is a way people keep out of trouble, not get into it!

From where I sit, I certainly agree with the Judge. The fellow with the alibi about a "couple of beers" is reflecting on good citizens everywhere who enjoy a quiet glass of beer with their meals sittin' with their friends or just relaxing after a day's work. Moderate folks like that are entitled to consideration.

Joe Marsh

No. 55 of a Series

Copyright, 1943, Brewing Industry Foundation

Nitrogen Fertilizer Supply Below Normal

Supply of Phosphorus, Potash Found Sufficient

The increasing use of synthetic nitrogen for war munitions plus the shortage of ships limiting the amount that can be imported has caused supplies of nitrogen fertilizers to be far below normal. Fortunately, phosphorus and potash supplies are fully sufficient for all farm needs, according to Earle Jones, extension agronomist, college of agriculture, Ohio State university.

As a result of the current situation, the War Production board requested producers "not to manufacture, sell, offer for sale or distribute any fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen for use on fall-grown grains this year."

Fewer grades of fertilizer were available in areas where fall-sown grains were planted, but there were enough to meet the requirements of all kinds of crops. These fertilizers were of high analysis, which means that the farmer received a bigger percentage of plant food per ton. Important savings were made in the use of bags and in the cost of transportation.

For fall-sown grains this year, seven grades of mixed fertilizer were recommended by the college of agriculture of Ohio State university. While these were specified for Ohio, similar soil and crop conditions in other states would make their use satisfactory elsewhere. These grades were: 0-14-7; 0-18-6; 0-20-10; 0-12-12; 0-14-14; 0-20-20; and 0-10-20; as well as superphosphate.

Tests and practical experience have indicated that the quantity and analysis of fertilizer to use depends largely on the type of soil and the crop to be grown. On light colored or dark colored silt and clay loams, an 0-12-2 analysis is recommended. The quantity may vary from 300 to 400 pounds per acre on light colored loam and 200 to 350 pounds on dark loam, depending on whether the grain is to be seeded to a sod crop or to a green manure crop, to be held one year, or two years or more. In the event such soils have been manured with an average of 8 tons per acre during the preceding year or on the immediate crop, a lower analysis such as 0-15-0, 0-20-0 or 0-14-7 is recommended.

On muck soils, peats and sands, an 0-10-20 analysis is recommended. Where such soils have been manured, an 0-12-12 is indicated.

Use Native Material For Farm Structures

Building Substitutes Found Satisfactory

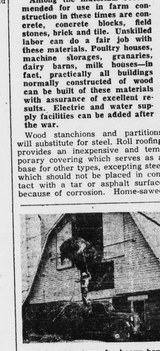
Although building construction is limited by government order to conserve materials for the armed forces, some agricultural construction is necessary and can be realized through the use of native and local materials which are not critical.

Among the materials recommended for use in farm construction in these times are concrete, concrete blocks, field stones, brick and tile. Unskilled labor can do a fair job with these materials. Poultry houses, machine sloragers, granaries, dairy barns, milk houses—in fact, practically all buildings normally constructed of wood can be built of these materials with assurance of excellent results. Electric and water supply facilities can be added after the war.

Wood stanchions and partitions will substitute for steel. Roll roofing provides an inexpensive and temporary covering which serves as a base for other types, excepting steel which should not be placed in contact with a tar or asphalt surface because of corrosion. Home-sawed lumber can be used in place of costly West coast supplies.

Violation of the building conservation order, designated as Order L-41, which limits building to $1,000 for farm construction and $500 for house repairs, may result in being prohibited further deliveries or use of material under priority control.

For details about this order and how it applies in your case, contact your county agricultural war board. Your county agricultural agent is the secretary.



An important use for heavy hemp ropes is shown in this scene on the Harper Carroll farm near Ellicott City, Md.

Agriculture in Industry

By FLORENCE C. WEED

Maple Products

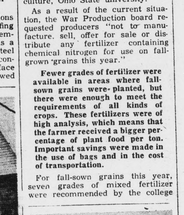
Nearly one-third of the annual yield of maple syrup in the United States, is puffed in cigarette and pipe tobacco. Manufacturers have discovered that by holding moisture, it gives proper burning qualities to tobacco. Syrup grades that are not up to fixed color standards are used for flavoring chewing tobacco.

The sugar bell runs from Maine to Minnesota, from Canada south to Maryland west to Arkansas and nearly every farmer raises wood for home use. Vermont tops the nation in the amount of maple products, and has earned the reputation for producing the best.

It is no secret that a large amount of syrup from elsewhere is shipped into Vermont and processed and sold under Vermont labels.

The eastern states produce nearly all the maple products sold commercially. Some sugar groves are 150 years old and are still paying taxes on farms for the grandchildren of the men who planted them. Sugar trees do not reach top form until they have lived 50 years.

Old time open kettle methods were used in sugar making until 1870, when modern machinery appeared and the picturesque quality of the business disappeared. Now there are sterilizing hydrometers, evaporators and streamlined sugaring-off pans. In some camps where the contour of the land is right, an elaborate pipeline system collects sap and conveys it, by gravity, to



It's a sheep shearing demonstration on a ranch at Ganada, Appache county, Arizona. The lambs have been separated from the ewes about to be sheared. Roman Hubbell and the Indian owners of the sheep are present.

Farm Notes

The 1942 lamb crop was about 2 per cent smaller than the record 1941 production, but the crop, estimated at 32,260,000 head, was the second largest on record.

* * *

Material to expand production of facilities for dehydrated foods has been given a high priority rating by the WPB upon the recommendation of the Foods Requirement committee.

Not roundup time in Texas, just sheep returning from feeding in the valley in San Benito county, California.

OPA Form 426-90

What Foods are Rationed in the Meats and Fats Rationing Program

Beginning March 29, shoppers will use the *red stamps* in War Ration Book Two to buy meats, edible fats, and oils (including butter), cheese, and canned fish.

Here is the official OPA list of foods showing what *will* and what *will not* be included in this rationing program. Keep it handy to look at before you shop. Use it in planning nutritious meals for your family and yourself.

These Foods Are Rationed

MEATS.—Including all fresh, frozen, smoked, and cured beef, veal, lamb, and pork; all meats and meat products in containers of tin or glass; all dried meats; variety meats, including: Tongues, brains, hearts, liver, tripe, sweetbreads, kidneys; bouillon cubes, beef extracts, and similar concentrates; all dry, semidry, and fresh, smoked, and cooked sausage, including: Salami, pork sausage, baked loaves, weiners, scrapple, souse, head cheese, and others; suet, cod, and other fats.

POULTRY and GAME.—All poultry and game, whether fresh, frozen, or in cans or glass.

FISH.—Fresh fish, frozen fish, smoked, salt, pickled fish, fish in containers that are not hermetically sealed.

FATS and OILS.—Olive oil when not blended with other ingredients; salad dressings and mayonnaise.

FISH.—All fish, shellfish, and fish products in hermetically sealed containers.

FATS and OILS.—Butter, margarine, lard, shortening, cooking and salad oils.

CHEESE.—Cheese of most kinds: Cheddar (American), Swiss, brick, Munster, limburger, dehydrated grated, club, Gouda, Edam, smoked Italian and Greek (all hard varieties), processed cheese, cheese foods; all cheese products containing 30 percent or more by weight of rationed cheese.

These Foods Are *Not* Rationed

CHEESE.—Soft or perishable cheese such as: Cream cheese, Neufchatel, cottage, pot, baker's, camembert, limburger, Brie, blue; cheese spreads made with a base of cheese which is not rationed; cheese spreads and cheese products containing less than 50 percent by weight of rationed cheese.

Use Your Red Stamps

Your red stamps are in the same ration book as the blue stamps you are already using for processed foods.

The *number* on each stamp shows you how many points it is worth. There are 8-, 5-, 2-, and 1-point stamps.

The *letter* shows you when to use the stamp.

During the first 5 weeks a new stamp becomes good every week: "A" stamps first, then "B," "C," "D," and "E." As stamps become good they need not be used within a single week, but may be used until the end of the month.

A 5

Here is the way your Red Stamps become good during the month of April:

Week Beginning	Red Stamps Bearing Letter	Stamps Begin
March 29	A (16 points)	April 20
April 4	B (16 points)	April 20
April 11	C (16 points)	April 30
April 18	D (16 points)	April 30
April 25	E (16 points)	(To be announced)

OPA Form 426-90

How to Shop for Meats and Fats with Red Stamps

Shopping with your *red* point stamps will be easy if you remember a few simple rules.

You already have War Ration Book Two; you need not register again or declare how much of these foods you have on hand. But when rationing begins remember that:

1. Red Stamps may be used for *any* of the foods rationed in the Meats and Fats Program. The *same* stamps are valid for meat, cheese, butter, canned fish, margarine, etc.
2. The point value of each item is set on a pound basis. But the amount of any food your points can buy will depend on whether the item you choose has a high or low point value.

How to Shop

1. First study the "point values" of the foods you buy most often. To help you, you'll find a "Point Value Table" hung up in your food store. Or, better yet, you can clip a meats and fats "Point Table" from your newspaper and keep it handy.

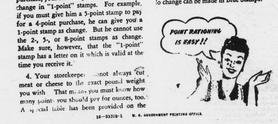
2. Take War Ration Book Two with you when you shop for meats, cheese, or any of the other items, just as you do now when you buy canned, frozen or dried fruits, and vegetables. Tear the Red Stamps out in the presence of your storekeeper or his delivery man.

3. If you find you do not have the exact amount of valid Red Stamps to give for a purchase, your storekeeper can give you change in "1-point" stamps. For example, if you must give him a 5-point stamp to pay for a 4-point purchase, he can give you a 1-point stamp as change. But he cannot use the 2-, 3-, or 8-point stamps as change. Make sure, however, that the "1-point" stamp has a letter on it which is valid at the time you receive it.

4. Your storekeeper cannot always cut meat or cheese to the exact pound weight you wish. That means you must know how many points you should get for ounces, too. A special table has been provided on the Official Table of Consumer Point Values for just such cases. This table breaks the point values per pound down into ounces. If ounces of your purchases has an ounce value of less than half a point you do not have to pay an additional point. But if it is one-half point or more, your retailer can collect a full point.

5. *Budget your points.*—Spend Red Stamps carefully. Make them last for the entire ration period. When you receive "1-point" Red Stamps as change, use them the next time you shop, if possible, and be sure that they don't expire unused.

6. Remember, you still use the Blue Stamps for processed foods and stamps from War Ration Book One for sugar and coffee No change can be made in Blue Stamps.



Y-450

Army, Navy in Need Of Goose Feathers

Plucking Live Geese Will Help Farm Income

Plucking live geese is one way farmers may be able to help their country in wartime and at the same time pick up some extra money.

Geese feathers are in considerable demand for use in making flying suits for aviators and in other ways to protect American soldiers and sailors against the cold.

The feathers are now bringing a good price.

Poultry raisers usually pluck the feathers from live geese prior to molting. A few pick as often as every six weeks during the spring, summer, and early fall, while others pick only once or twice a year, either in the spring or fall.

In Jefferson county, Wisconsin, George Schlesner was busy pitching alfalfa hay on the farm owned by the Schlesner brothers there. Schlesner is seeing to it that the farm's soil is getting the proper amount of nitrogen because of his previous alfalfa planting.

Feathers are plucked only when the quills appear dry and do not contain blood. Both young and old geese are plucked. About a pound of feathers may be plucked from a goose during a year.

Feathers are never pulled after November 15, or the geese will not be in full feather for marketing; neither are they picked during the breeding season.

In plucking, a stocking is usually put over the head of the goose and the soft feathers on the breast, back, and abdomen are pulled.

Not more than five quill feathers should be pulled from each wing. Enough short feathers to provide support underneath the wings are always left.

Feathers are partly cured before they are shipped by placing them in sacks of loosely woven material hung in the loft of a building where there is good air circulation. Feathers in the bags are stirred occasionally during this curing period.

An excellent herd of cattle in pasture at Clatsop county, Oregon.

Scrap in Barnyard

Suppose you stood in your barnyard and watched plane after plane fly over and drop in the nearby pasture a 100-pound bomb every second of every minute of every hour of every day for more than three years.

Well, there's enough scrap iron and steel on the farms of the United States (1,250,000 tons) to enable Uncle Sam's airplanes to drop that number of bombs on the enemy throughout the world.

Farmers are urged to aid the nation's program of victory by collecting and selling all their old scrap iron and steel.

If the 1,250,000 tons of scrap iron and steel on American farms were collected and used in the making of battleships these would be enough to make more than twice as many as there are today.

Recent reports coming in from rural area scrap-collecting headquarters show that, despite the shortage of farm help, the longer hours being faced by the farmers, scrap is being collected in amounts which, although satisfactory, could be doubled easily enough if everyone did his bit.

Agricultural Notes

As the 1942 cotton picking season gets underway, farmers are confronted with grade and staple premiums and discounts entirely different from those of recent years.

* * *

The proper handling of apples during harvesting and packing and the use of proper storage methods before shipment will lessen the load on war-burdened transportation facilities.

Oakville News

Oakville, March 30.- Miss Mildred Smith spent last week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Somlin.

Miss Irene Moore, of Norfolk, spent last week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore. Sunday afternoon Miss Mildred Smith, Mrs. Terry Rogers and Roland Smith visited in this home.

Mrs. Irene Rogers has returned to her home after spending several days in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Branch Coleman near Spout Spring.

Misses Mildred Smith and Dorothy Gilbert spent last Thursday night with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Smith.

Misses Lila Wilcox and Mamie Hix, of Petersburg spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Lusado.

Sgt. Clarence Wilkerson, of Camp Shelby, Miss., is spending a furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Wilkerson. Week-end guests in this home were Misses Huldah Wilkerson, Louis Bergman and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Wilkerson, of Lynchburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Terry Rogers and Mrs. Irene Rogers visited Mr. and Mrs. Roland Smith Sunday.

Miss Lillian Spiggle spent several nights last week with her sister, Mrs. Alfred Garrett.

Lewis Doss and John Edd Stinson, of Norfolk, spent the week-end with relatives here.

Mrs. James Spiggle and son, Ronnie and Mrs. John Spiggle spent one day last week with Mrs. Tom Page.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Burge and daughter, Shirley, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ayers.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Nash and children visited Mr. and Mrs. Ira Phelps Sunday.

Lethan Harvey is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lytton Harvey.

Vera News

Vera, March 30.- Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Garrette Jr., and son, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Garrette.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Chernault spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Coleman.

Jerry Harvey was a dinner guest of Robert Chernault Sunday.

Mrs. Maude E. Abbitt spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Coleman.

Mrs. Natalie Robertson spent Thursday with Mrs. R. H. Coleman.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Haug and son spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. O'Brien.

Farry Austin, of Lynchburg is now staying with his uncle, W. W. O'Brien and will finish his school term at the Vera school.

Miss Lillian Spiggle and Miss Catherine Page spent last Wednesday night with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Garrett, at Oakville.

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666

666 TABLETS. SALVE. NOSE DROPS

In Rhode Island the Agricultural Extension Service dramatizes its nutrition program through a traveling puppet show, which is popular with children.

During the 1942 apple picking season in Connecticutt, students of a Southington high school picked between 9,000 and 10,000 bushels of apples.

Dear Mr. Property-Owner:

Is your property protected by one of our modern, up-to-the minute Fire Insurance policies covering not only Fire, Lightning and Windstorm in ONE CONTRACT but giving you other important coverages as well?

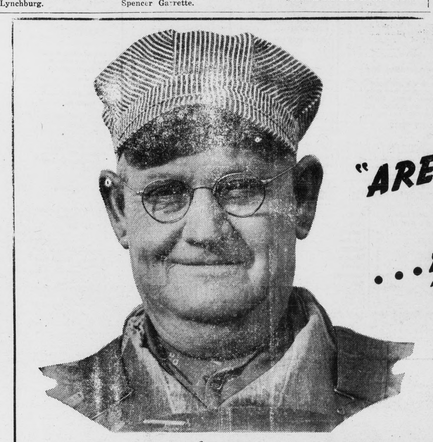
It is really the latest and most complete fire insurance contract in existence. Give us a chance to tell you about it.

We call your attention to another important fact which we think is quite unusual. Almost everything else is going up at the present time except fire insurance which COSTS LESS NOW than ever before! Is your property adequately protected?

Why not talk over your insurance problems with us, without obligating you in the least? Come in Today.

Yours for complete protection,

J. A. Burke & Company



"ARE WE BUSY?

. . . AND HOW!"

In good old American, this gentleman of the rails "said a mouthful".

The railroads are busier than at any time in the history of rail transportation.

Take the Norfolk and Western, for example. In 1942 this railroad handled more traffic — more coal, more general freight, and more passengers — than ever before . . . more than in 1918 of World War I and in the boom year of 1929.

Not boastfully, but with real pride, we are proud to report that freight traffic on the Norfolk and Western — measured in ton-miles per mile of road — is now greater than for any comparable railroad in the United States. Of course, there are larger railroads, both in mileage and in business handled, but for its size the Norfolk and Western is the busiest.

The N. & W. is meeting the tremendously increased wartime traffic load because it is utilizing to the fullest every single unit of equipment it owns; because of the all-out, loyal effort of its employees; and because it has the close cooperation of shippers, travelers, and military authorities.

Yes, sir! The Norfolk and Western Railway and the Norfolk and Western Family are busy. And they are going to stay busy—keeping the trains rolling day and night, moving men and munitions, equipment and supplies that are building the military machine that will smash the murderous enemies of the United Nations to their knees in unconditional surrender.

In 1942, Norfolk and Western trains rolled up nearly 19 billion ton-miles of freight traffic, 54 per cent more than in 1918 of World War I and 9.13 per cent more than in 1941. In 1942, N. & W. freight cars were loaded 2.7 tons heavier and traveled 8.3 per cent more miles per day than in 1941.

In 1942, the Norfolk and Western hauled nearly 54,000,000 tons of bituminous coal (about one-tenth of all the bituminous coal mined in America), 95 per cent more than in 1918 and about 10 per cent more than in 1941. Bituminous coal is feeding the Fires of Freedom.

In 1942, Norfolk and Western passenger trains handled 475,242,000 passenger miles of traffic — an increase of 111.58 per cent over 1941. With no new dining cars available, the N. & W. served 191 per cent more meals than in 1941.

In 1942, mechanical forces in the Norfolk and Western's busy shops rebuilt a total of 4,734 all-steel coal cars, built 17 new locomotives, made heavy repairs to 43 locomotives for other railroads, and completed 33 orders of vital war equipment for war industries, and the U.S. Army and Navy —all in addition to maintaining its equipment at a high standard.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN Railway

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS . . . *All* UNITED FOR VICTORY

Know Your Military Insignia

A handy folder, showing the insignia — the numerous stars, bars, and stripes — of our Army, Navy, and Marine forces, will be mailed free upon request. All insignia in full colors. Address: Magazine and Advertising Department, Norfolk and Western Railway Co., Roanoke, Va.

Nearly 95 per cent of all N. & W. workers have allocated 8.27 per cent of their total payroll for the systematic purchase of War Bonds.